SHERMAN.

Operations of Sherman and Gillmore.

Grand Climax of the Campaign in South Carolina.

Charleston Evacuated by the Rebels.

Positive Announcement of the Good News by the Richmond Papers.

The Birthplace of Treason in Our Hands.

A Battle Said to Have Been Fought for Its Possession.

Despatches from Admiral Dahlgren, General Grant, General Weltzel and Secretary Stanton.

THE ADMIRAL ON HIS WAY TO THE CITY

Sketch of Charleston and Its Defences.

Details of the Evacuation of Columbia.

Sherman Marching on Charlotte, North Carolina.

FURIOUS ATTACK ON FORT ANDERSON

The Evacuation of Richmond in Progress.

LYNCHBURG THE VERY LAST DITCH.

THE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES. Semeral Weitzel to General Grant

of Charleston by the rebels is an

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General:-

that Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday last. G. WEITZEL, Major General.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Admiral Dahlgfen to Secretary Welles WARRINGTON, Feb. 20, 1865.

The following despatch has been received at the Navy FLAGSHIP HARVEST MOON, RESESTION ROADS, CHARLESTON HARRON, Feb. 18, 1865.

Eon. Gipnon WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:-Charleston was abandoned this morning by shels. I am now on my way to the city. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obe

JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Rear Admiral.

Sceretary Stanton to General Dix. WAR DEPARTMENT, WARRINGTON, Feb. 20-8 P. M.

Major General Dix. New York :-

The following details of military operations and the andition of affairs in the robel States, taken from the Bichmond papers of to-day, have been forwarded by al Grant. This Department has received no other stelligence in relation to the operations of our forces reinst Fort Anderson and Wilmington. A despatch rom Admiral Dahigren to the Secretary of the Navy,

deted at Charleston harbor, 18th, says that the rebels were nd ming Charleson that morning, and he was now on his way to the ette.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Bearal Grant's Compilation of News from Yesterday's Richmond Papers. CITY POINT, Feb. 20, 1865.

ECS. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War; The following paragraphs are extracted from the Richmond papers of to-day :-

THE BYACUATION OF OF THE RESTON AND COLUMBIA-

We now kpow that Charleston was evacuated on Tueslast, and that on Friday the enemy took possess. of Columbia. It is reported that our forces under maral Besuregard are moving in the direction of Char-

swards and was near Winnsboro, a point on the railroad leading to Charlotte, and thirty miles north of Columbia e-fain whether Columbia would come within the imme-fiase range of Sherman's purposes, and consequently the public mind was not prepared for such an The govern solution of the question. ad, however, just two weeks ago, taken the precaution move its specie deposited there, amounting to seve-nillions of dollars; and within the past few days all of the dies and plates belonging to the Treasury Depart. and, were safely conveyed away. The enemy being in season of Branchettle, Orangeburg and Kingsville, oct ded movements on the roads lading to Charleston ed an unfortunate accident upon the Charlotte road, from Col mbia, prevented the authorities from making

DESPATCHES PROM CHARLESTON DEFORE THE

The enemy's gunboats and one Monitor have been shelling our picket lines on James Island all day. All quiet in our immediate front. Nothing definite from above. The enemy keep up a steady shelling of the city, CRABLESTON, Feb. 15, 1866.

All quiet along our lines. The enemy this morning are eported to be moving in force near Columbia, on the lexington road. It is reported that they crossed the

LAND AND NAVAL ATTACK ON PORT ARBERSON, BELOW WILMINGTON, N. C. Withmorow, Feb. 18, 1868.

The enemy shelled Fort Anderson furiously yesterday afternoon, nearly all night and this morning. It is reported that a land force also attacked our forces at Anderson, but were repulsed. Cannonading is still going on

derson, but were repulsed. Cannonadin at one P. M. We have no particulars. UNION EXPEDITION PROM WASHINGTON OR NEW-

The telegraph operator at Weldon reported on yester-day that a raid from Washington or Newbern, N. C., was in progress, the supposed destination of the raiders being Rocky Mount station, on the Wilmington road, in Edgenb county. The wires continued to work during yes arday evening through to Wilmington, however, from which it would appear that they had not struck the road. REPORTED UNION MOVEMENT ON KINSTON, N. C.

A movement of the enemy was reported yesterday in eavy force upon Kinsten, N. C., and it was supposed in

es of artillery. We shall hear more of these tain a few days. We are quite certain that they

Colonel Hatch, one of our Commissioners of Exchange, has gone to Wilmington, at which place he will, during the week, exchange ten thousand prisoners. We may remark here that the exchange of prisoners on James river will at the same time go on uninterruptedly.

UNION TROOPS ADVANCING FROM ENGIVILLE. of the enemy four thousand strong, two the cavalry, are advancing from Knoxville, and had reached Greenville, which is fifty-four miles from Bristol. This expedition is supposed to be another raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. SPENATE FIGHT BETWEEN REBEL DESERTERS AND

REBEL TROOPS.

ate affair occurred last Tuesday in Lunenburg county, between some deserters from the Confederate army and some of the Ninth Virginia cavalry, aided by Missens. Several on both sides were wounded. The ders were finally captured.

BRIGANDAGE IN AND AROUND RICHMOND. General Ewell, commanding the Department of Hen-rico, reports a wholesale robbery of nearly one hundred paroled prisoners on Saturday night, between Camp Lee and the city. Other robberies of returned prisoners are sported as occurring in the streets of Richmond.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General Our Special Washington Despatch.

here about one P. M. to-day, caused general excitement throughout the city, although such a result had been anticipated shortly. It was, however, subsequently disit as premature; but the official confirmation received by the Navy Department this evening removed all doubt upon the subject, and the rejoicing is general and enthu-slastic over this long delayed but glorious result.

will be fired here to morrow in honor of the event.

The evacuation of Charleston is likely to be followed soon by the evacuation of Richmond. The evidences that this has already commenced daily multiply. Ad-yices received here within a few hours, by the underground mail, from parties high in the rebel service, state ttively that this has been determined upon, and that nearly all the machinery in the rebel workshops have already been removed, as well as rtion of the medical stores. This work is mostly done in the night, so that the inhabitants are not able to ascertain where they are sent or the extent to that the evacuation will take place within ten or diffect burg, and that the rebel forces generally are to be con centrated there, propared to make a desperate effort to break through the toils in which they are ensuared, and which are bourly more closely enveloping them.

A few days now will probably develop more clearly the

The Fortress Monroe Desputch.

The steamer Blackstone, which strived here yesterday from Savannah and Hilton Head, with despatches from Seneral Sherman, was loaded with cotton from Savannah.

In addition to yesterday's despatch, the captain of the Blackstone says a battle had been fought just provious [probably G-limore's] forces, but the result was not kno to him.

THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

The positive announcement of the evacuation Charleston, which we give this morning from the rebel papers of the 20th instant, is, without being startling, of a highly satisfactory character, !! has been anticipated eral Sharman in penetrating into the interior of South Carolina, and will not perhaps create in the hearts of the cult of its occupat on a year or two ago, or if it had unresult of its occupation a year of two grown so used to the capture of large cities that we shall probably have no excitement over the fall of such strong-holds as Charleston, Wilmington, Raleigh, Augusta, &c.; but such manifestations as should greet the news of this morning will be reserved for the final culmination of the nation's joy at the fall of Rich mond. The importance of the capture of and captures at Charleston escape due consideration in the multiplicity of successes which follow so fast upon each other. We have gained possession not only of the useless town itself, torn and destroyed by our shells, but also of a valuable harbor, numbers of forts and hundreds of pieces of artiflery. The following sketch of the city and its sur-rounding forts will not be un necessing at this time,

SKETCH OF THE CITY. The city of Charleston, the oldest in rebell on (having entered upon its inglorious career of treason on the 20th of December, 1860, with the secession of the State, and inaugurated the war by firing on Fort Sumter April 12, are of that avenue to save other valuable materials in the | 1861), is also one of the oldest in the United States, thy. A large quantity of medical stores belonging to the | having been founded in 1672. Its population was re-

ondent of the South Carolina Advocate thus de oribes the desolation of the city:—"Passing through the ower wards of the city you would be particularly struck landmarks-where large assemblages were wont to bow thes three years ago, and which remains in unmolested

It appears that her humiliation was in reserve for the lay when her valiant fire-eating sons should abandon her

ugh we have frequently described most minutely weral forts which command the navigation up to the city, as well as the various points of land favagain lay before our readers a full description thereof

aile from the land on either side. It is a modern trunbalf a million of dollars. The work was originally de-agned for an armament of one hundred and forty pieces of ordnance of all calibre. The bombardment of it by General Gillmore spoiled its symmetrical shape, but does nt of one hundred and forty guns has probably again failen into our hands.

PORT MOULTREE huge water battery, without any guns under cover, had an armament of eleven guns of heavy calibre and several mortars. The outer and inner walls are of brick, wall fitteen or sixteen feet thick.

Castle Pinckney, a small work situated on the southern extremity of Shute's Folly island, between the Hog and Polley channel, is the immediate outwork of the city. The armament consists of about twenty-five pieces,

THE REBEL GARRISON. uation of Savannah Hardee retired to Poco aligo and thence to Charleston, and during the march of Sherman against Columbia formed the garrison of the "cradle of the rebellion." Colonel E. C. Anderson, formerly post commandant of Savannah, was constituted post commander of Charleston. The troops of General Sam. Jones and McLaws covered the approaches to the place, while Anderson's troops held the city proper. The organization of the defenders of the rebel forts is not known. On the occupation of Columbia it appears that Hardee hastily evacuated the city and marched off to join Beauregard, who is too weak to resist Sherman's ad-

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Operations near Charleston. A telographic summary of the following account of late operations near Charleston, from the Courier of the 11th, as already been published in our columns.

The Courier says:-About eight o'clock on Friday norning a force, supposed to be three or four thousand trong, under cover of their gunboate, effected a landing at Grimba l's, James Island. Our pickets, after a bri fight, feil back to the first line of works. Major Manigault, of the Palmetto battalion, in command or our picket force, was reported seriously wounded. The oneof the Palmetto battalion, in command of our and were moving forward slowly at last accounts. No general fight, however, had taken place. No apprehenlieved to be nothing but a feint. Very heavy firing was heard in that direction at the closing of our report. Another force made an attack on our lines at Saltketcher on Friday morning, but were easily repulsed. At the same time a body of the enemy advanced upon the Charleston road, near Blue House, and open d with their artillery, but made no impression on our lines. The enemy appear to have witherawn most of their forces from Combahee ferry. A steamer filled with troops came up to Tar bluff and landed a humber, with ention of capturing our pickets. The enemy reopened are on the city yesterday, throwing sight shells,

The Pall of Columbia THE REBELS LOOK ON IT AS A STEF TOWARDS THE COMPLETE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 18.]

The State capital of South Carolina has failen. Colum-

bia is in the hands of Sherman. If the mere overrun one is in the hands or sherman. If the mere overrun-ning of a country were conquering it, the Yankoe enemy might begin to boast of the subjugation of South Carolina. For so far they have advanced and penetrated the very heart of the State without serious opposition. But the only

The future plans or present dispositions of Beauregard are unknown here. The little Confederate army, how-ever, is safe, and may yet lead Sherman such a dance as Greene led Cornwallis over those same rivers and swamps. If the federal army cannot reach the Danville Railroad If the federal army cannot reach the Danville Railroad, then it had better have stayed in Atlanta all this white. But "in is a far cry to Lochow."

It is true, the federals can gratify their fine sense of "poetical justice" (or, as we should say, their petty mailes), by inving waste the unprotected homestends of that noise State, and wrasking upon the women and children of South Carolinians their noble revenge for the heroic r sistance they have encountered on every field at the hands of the men. Yet that is not conquering a county. On the contrary, it is making it unconquerable where the breed of men is of the right kind. There is reason to believe that General Beaurepix d is carrying used is desired design, and that Shermon is near the end of his framples. (*)

through the heart of South Carolina as one of the cons-queness of removing J housen from command of our army

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

no of Arrangements for th Celebration of the Anniversary of the Birchday of the Illustrious George Washington, Pebruary 23, 1865, Under the Auspices of the Common Council of

lay of New York, appointed to make the necessary a ments for properly colebrating the one hundred hirty-third anniversary of the birthday of George agton, have concluded, purely from motives o my, and in order to give greater scient to the occa-

in four mutations; first, a septagonal wheel, in green and gold; second, a tree of Saxon flyers; third, a pyramid of colored wheels; concludes with a cascade thirty feet high, in golden showr firs, reported.

THE SEWICES CHOSE OF THE LUGON OF HONOR.
With additional decoration, enriched with colored fire, the points of the cross being adorned with circles of pears fire, centered with petit stars, and supported by crimical whoels, concluding with a splendid figure in brilliant fire.

brilliant fire.

THE CEAND VOLUTE

commences with a vertical wheel in blue, green and red, changes to the grand volute, composed of Saxon flyers of every variety of color, concluding with a radius of golden shower fire, reported.

THE DIABOND STAR, or star composed of eight large double diamonds, commencing with a circumfused wheel, in purple and yellow; changes to the diamond star, in green crimson, blue and white lances, concluding with a fixed figure in brilliant fire, reported.

fire, raported.

PAWERING ALOR

commences with a vertical wheel, on a new construction, which changes to the flowering aloe, which again changes to a fiery tree, casting stars of blue, green, purple, while, yellow, orange and blonde fires in every possible direction, alling the air with a brilliant and pleasing sight.

The DIAMOND AND ROWS.

In three mutations. First, a vertical wheel, in green and straw colored fires. Second, to the diamond and rows, in blue, purple, crimson and yellow fires, concluding with a brilliant fixed figure, reported.

TALIAN ROSETES,

of silver lace work, with specks of blue, green, crimson and purple—opens with a soxagonal wheel and concludes with double star of brilliant fire.

THE REVOLVING SUS FIRST.

Opens with a vertical wheel in crimson and sliver, and hanges to four Chinese flyers, in green and purple, conducing with a figure of geometrical design.

A HEAUTHUR. MORAL PILAGERS.

Composed of colored wheels and cross cut fires, begin with vertical wheel, concludes with golden gerbs of fire

organis with a vertex whee, a criment and canges to a splendid sunfower; finale, a shower of brillant dre, reported.

This startling triumph of American art opens with a revolving sun of Chinese gerbs, with ruby and emerald centres, mutating to the American coat of arms. In the centre is the shield in appropriate colors, with the Stars and Stripes dropping on ea'n side. Over the shield is an eagle, with outstretched wings, in diamond lance work, the whole terminating with grand flights of colored fire, filling the air with yellow, blue, red and green stars.

CONCLEDING PIECE

commences with a rainbow shell, which changes to an allegorical device, in which the name of the immortal Washin thou, the Pather of his Country patriot, soldier and statesman, will appear conspicuous, surrounded with appropriate insignic and crowned with the Genius of America. Fountains of fire will be placed on each side of the place, throwing out streams of liquid fire, and fire pumps, casting stars of crimson, green, purple, orange, liac and bronze fires; concludes with a llight of rockets, filling the air around with stars, serpents, golden rain, fiery meteors, &c.

Herry meteors, &c.
Alternated by bombs, floral shells, batteries, volcanoes, flights of rockets, &c.
The exhibition will be the same into and Madison squares, but at the other place.

In be on a smaller and be on a smaller

squares, but at the other phases
scale.

The owners and masters of vessels lying in port, and
proprietors of hotels and public buildings, are requested
to display the r flags during the day; the sextons of the
different churches are requested to ring their bells at
sunrise, noon and sunset.
National and other melodies will be rung on Trinty
hand chimes during the day.

National and other meday, church chimes during the day, church chimes during the day. the committee recommend that all the public offices of the Corporation be closed, and that the citizens observe the day as a public holiday. All bills for expenses are requested to be sent to the Clerk before the 1st day of March. By order of the committee.

ony of March.

committee.

TERENCE FARLEY,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
ABRAHAM VAN VOORHIS,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JAMES O'BHIEN,
Board of Aldermen.
EDWIN M. HAGERTY,
J. WILSON GREEN,
THOMAS O'CALLACHAN,
JOHN HOGGHTALIN,
CHARLES KOETER,

Washington's Birthday at Trinity

Church. Washington's birthday is always observ church by the performance of national and other airs or the bells. Mr. James E. Ayliffe announces the following programme, commencing at twelve o'clock, noon

Ringing the changes on eight bells.
My Lodging is on the Cold Ground.
You'll Remember Me, from the opera "Bohemias

Girl."
4. Auld Lang Syne.
5. March, in Ri Purilloni.
6. Grand National Fantastic (written for Trinity cherch chim's by George F. Bristow, in honor of the recent great victories).
7. Lovely Lily of the Vale.
8. Search melody.

Spanish melody.
Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
Airs from "Child of the Regiment."
What Fairy-like Music.
Am I Not Fondly Thine Own?
The Söldier's Return.
Red, White and Blue.
Yankee Doodle.

Celebration by the Public of the Cooper Union.

was light and the cooper institute was crowded as-evening, on the occasion of the annual celebration of Washington's birthday by the pupils of the Cooper Union. The assemblage was quite a brilliant and fashionable one, nearly one-half of which being ladies.

over the pastors were used inscription:—"Honor and thanks to our heroic Army and Navy."

Mr. Paras Coores, presided, and was received with much applease on making his appearance. He introduced Rev. Dr. Gom, who offered up an appropriate prayer.

Professor Fnonmark, in the absence of his wife, who had met with an accident, next read "Washington's Farewell Address," which was listened to with great attention, and enthus astically applauded in particular points where they have immediately upon great national topics.

The order of exercises was then carried out, as fol-

The order to the flows - Oration—"Hamilton and Washington,"
H. J. N. Portens Edmonson, B. S. Oration—"Duties of the Young Men of America,"
Cornelius Follows Mosic. Cornelius Fullivan.
Rally Round the Flag.
Poem. "Fall of Fort Morgan" B. T. Gardner.
Fusic. Red. White and Blos.
Graton. "Right of Suffraga" J. Theophile Verhill,
Oration. "Love of Country" John Cuddy.
Ku-fe Hone, Sweet Home.
"Washington" Eliza Cook.
The Front J. E. Frankeher. —

GRANT.

The Exchange of Prisoners on the James River.

Their Reports of What They Experienced.

Arrangements for a General Exchange in th Trans-Mississippi Department,

40.00 DE 1218 &C., Mr. S. Cadwallader's Bespatch

"CHT POINT, Feb. 19, 1865. DETAILS OF THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

In one of my former despatches I mentioned that Lieutenant Colonel Mulford had despatched his flag of truce boat to Annapolis with a load of exchanged Union details of further exchanges with the rebel Comminer of Exchange, Judge Robert Ould. These gentle considerations relating to future exchanges. Lieutenan change men, and deliver them at any accessible the Union prisoners held by rebels in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and that we would receive these at any point on orities. I am informed that this has been agreed to by Judge Ould, and friends of prisoners who have long lanand indefinite expectations of exchange, parole or es cape, may now felicitate themselves upon spec

rapidly that one boat was wholly inadequate to the ser Leary was ordered to join the New York, under Lieutenant Colonel Mulford, and the two vessels depart ed loaded, na stated two days ago. The press was segreat, however, that it was found necessary to furnish others for temporary service, and among them the Ocean Wave, formerly used as a commissary transport and despatch boat. The latter yielerday received one hundred and sixty five sick and convelescent prisonars taken from the Richmond prisons, that were in a much worse condition than a majority of those recently received from their hands. They were mostly wounded men that fell into rebel hands during the latter part of the summer and through the fail and winter. A large proportion of them were cases of amputation, and, consequently, could not be removed to Danville and salsbury as readily as other classes. They have been in hospital at Petersburg and Richmond until the present time, and were sent to us without a medical officer in attendance to dress their wounds or minister to their necessities. The matter was so pressing that the bout anchored off City Point last night, on her way to Annapolis, and lay to until medical assistance could be obtained. Surgeons Brenneuma and Milner, of the Fourth and Eleventh United States infantry, volunteered their services, and dressed over fifty wounded and amputated limbs during the night. ers for temporary service, and among them the

able articles of diet for sick and wounded persons. In this particular they had nothing to complain of, and cheerfully bore testimony to the fact. But on reaching Richmond their real perplexities and sufferings began. There they were examined by an agent of the rebel government, named Turner, and deprived of all money and valuables that they might have hitherto secreted about their persons. The rebels manifest great real in 'inforcing the law forbidding the passage of 'greenbacks' as money, so far as it applies to captured prisoners in their hands. To prevent any in raction of this pious bit of legislation, and to remove the slightest temptation to the same, they kindly, but very effectually relieve prisoners of whatever surplus train of that kind they chance to have on hand. It is true they go through the farce of counting the money, taking the name, rank and regiment of the individual thus robbed, and blandly promise to keep it sate for him entil his exchange. Few recorded and well authenticated instances exist in the world's instance of the confederacy. Robbery it is, and robbery let it be called. Its cutaracter is not changed by the magnanimous offer to exchange five dollars in rebel currency for one in "groundacks," should the prisoner prefer this to the certainty of losting all.

The hospital ration, issued three times a day, consisted of a piece of heavy worden combread, one and one half inch square, and a piece of bason just half that size. Ordinary prisoners received the same sized ration but twice a day. The quantity of food was barely sufficient to sustain life, and not near enough to satisfy the appetite of healthy men. Nor was it ever Increased or varied. The most emaciated and reduced of any kind whatever. You suffering with chronic diarrines, dysentery or typhold fever, died by scores for want of a less irritating quality of food. Those who bad submitted to ceptal amputations, and needed nourishing and stimulating food, sank under such a commissariat of all prisoners who fell into rebel hands had

It was no unisual occurrence for the prisoners to pick up cast away bones and garbage, in their endeavors to find something from which nutriment might be extracted. Men would esign the swill barrels with their fingers to extract stray beans or cabbage leaves; take bones off the ground and out of spittoons to pick them over again, and light with a mangy pig or two that eked out integrable and precarious castences in the prison enclosures, for the possession of such garbage as these familie stricken precincts created. These may be thought borrible and fabulous relations, but the testimony is too direct and unmistatable to hang a doubt upon. If any further proof were needed than the assertions of the men who endured these sufferings and starvations, it was abundantly afforded in their conduct and ravenous design to appease hanger when first received within our lines. The story of their privations and wrongs is true—too true.

No Samitary Commission stores or contributions from friends ever reached any of these prisoners in R chimonal hospitals. Blankets and blours were received coasionally, but the overpowering demand for food compelled the recipients to sell or trade off every superfluous article for whatever could be obtained for it. A binnies would only be taken at forty dollars, though worth much smooty; and a small biscuit cost one dollar. Flour commands one thousand four hundred dollars per barrel in Richmond. None of these must had usted coffee since their imprisonment.

Lany of the prisoners expressed themselves exceed-

mands one there must had tasted coffee since their imprisonment.

hany of the prisoners expressed themselves exceedingly grateful to Chaplain W. T. Helms, who visited them regularly and did all in his power to alleviate their physical sufferings as well as minister to their spiritual wants. In his preaching, praying and exhorting he invariably omitted all political silusions exhusted to officed our men, and seemed really intent on discharging his whole duty as a faithful preacher of "the Word." It was nothing unusual for him to procure supplies of to bacco, at some expense to himself, for gratuitous distribution among the prison ra, and all his dealings with our men murked him a faithful pastor and humane Christian grutisman. Not one of the number but epoke of him in the highout terms and with a feeling akin to veneration. It is pleasant to be able to chronicle such inganger of disinterested kindness, and encouraging to know that "when they have rested from their labors their works defollow them."

The Press Despatch.

Washington, Feb. 20, 1865.
Information from the Army of the Potomas as late as yesterday morning reports all quiet. Deserters are constantly coming in, and are more nuerous than for a long time. They have averaged over

seventy a day for the past week—among them sev officers. The utmost despondency pravails through tranks since the late fight, and they seem determine keep the field no longer, as they claim they can nev-gain their independence, and see no reason why the abould remain and be all killed. They also say the d serting is an enemal to the rear of their own lines th

Lee has issued an order to arrest every man found half a mile away from his camp or post.

One man said his company was thirty strong a week ago, but that lifteen had disappeared since—ten to the United States and five to the r homes.

Many of the deserters bring in their arms with them. A flag of true appeared in front of the Second corpe on Saturday, asking for the bodies of some robel officers was finally granted, and their bodies conveyed to the rebeil lines.

John Hoefler, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York, was executed on Friday for desertion.

The Postal Money Order System in the

Army. Ciry Point, Va., Peb. 20, 1865. The Postmaster General has designated City Point a money order office, so as to extend to the armies operat-ing against Richmond the privileges of the postal money order system. Persons who desire to send money away post offices throughout the North, at the following

ars, ten cents; for an order for more than ten dollars

into wrong hands it would be impossible to be collected by the same.

The order itself does not convey any information as to who will present the order for the payment, but a duplicate order, which is sent by the Postmaster here to the Postmaster upon whom the order is drawn, does convey full information as to who will present the order for payment and also who p rehased it.

It will thus be seen that if the rules governing the system be observed by the remitter, aimost perfect safety in transmission is secured.

These drafts may be endorsed over to second persons by the person in whose favor they are drawn, but more than one endorsement is forbig sen by law.

Further information as to the working of the system will be furnished to those who may desire it upon application.

Officers of the army are requested to give this circular as much publicity as possible.

DAVID B. PARKER,
Special Agent of Post office Department with the armie
before Richmond.
By command of Lieutenant General Grant.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Attack on Fort Anderson FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 20, 1864

The steamer Perit arrived here this afternoon from Fort Fisher, bringing mails and passengers. When the Perit left (Friday, 17th) fighting had just commenc d between

Strength of the Union Sentiment-Cotton Ready to be Burned-Sherman's Approach Welcomed with Joy, &c.

Nawmers, N. C., Feb. 16, 1865 The fall of Fort Fisher is working a revolution in the minds of the people of this State, which, if there is any meaning in half of the threats emanating from the State apital, must result in the separation of North Carolina rom the confederacy soon after Raleigh & aprisoned by the Union forces, which is the necessary protection required by the conservative party, a majority mys a rebel paper, favor a return to the Union, ever

The enemy are removing their supplies from Wil on, with a view, it is thought, of evacuating the city. It is cetimated that there is over one hundred and sixty

approach.

Sherman's movements are regarded with much alarm
by the rebel papers of this State, which predict that he
will attempt to hold Goldsboro and Raleigh.

The Raieigh (N. C.) Standard and Raleigh Progress and
the other conservative papers in this State are paying
high tributes to the military genius of General Sherman,
where anneals they welcome with occur.

Rebel Accounts.

Rebel Accounts.

ACTIVE SKIRMISHING REFORE WILMINGTON.

[From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 18.]

The Wilmington Journal of the 13th says that active skirmishing was going on all day Saturday between the forces at Sugar Loaf and those of the enemy below. Towards night they advanced in force, drying in our twinnings, all of which were handsomely repulsed with considerable—we might say heavy—loss to the enemy.

Our casualities were about twenty. Finally the kines were resumed pretty—nearly as b forc, and all remained quiet yesterday, with the exception of some shelling by the enemy's fleet. On Saturday one of the Monitors in the river threw some of her intending helica at Fort Anderson, with the effect of killing one and wounding another of our men.

From the Kinston correspondence of the Goldsboro Journal.]

I have just conversed with a reliable gentleman who came in from the front yesterday. He informs me that he had an interview with a lady who was within the enemy's camp lan Tharsday, and from what she could learn there it is her opinion that the Yank se are preparing to move in force are his Wolden, up the Boanoke, and at the same time will make a feint in this direction. The Yankees have been reinforced some along the coast, but not half as heavy as at first reported. Ten guadouts are said to be at Newbern.

There seems to be no doubt about the landing of five locations with side of the Trent river, and destroyed and carried off all the provisions belonging to the people in that section that they could possibly lay their hands do.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1868. the national government of Mexico, received here to-day, shows that there is no foundation for the report which came from the C.ty of Mexico that President Juarez was in Alamos, Sonora. The President was in January last atill at Chihoahus, and had no disposition to leave that city. He was busily engaged in the reorganization of the army to open the new campaign in the present year, which promises to be more successful than the former one. The important victories of fan Pendro and El Fuerte in Sonora had raised very high the public spirit in Northwestern Mexico.

News from Fortress Monro FORTHERS MCNROF, Feb. 18, 1866.
The steamer City of Hudson arrived this morning from City Point, with Major General Ord and a party of lad.ca and two officers of the general's staff.

There is no news from General Grant's forces.

The roads are in a very bad condition, preventing army movements. The steamer General Meigs sailed this morning for Fort Fisher, with despatches, mails and passengers.
The City Point boat Dictator from Annapolis, with nails and passengers, arrived at three o'clock P. M.,

having been delayed by a snow storm and ice in the bay The weather is spring-like here to day.

Fourness Monnos, Feb. 19, 1865.

The steamers New York and George Leary arr ved here last night from Anaspolis, loaded with rebei prisoners, and sailed early this morning for Varina.

The steamer Norcus arrived here this morning from Beaufort, N. C., with twenty-four rebel prisoners. VISIT OF GOVERNOR PENTON TO NEW YORK—THE ELECTION ON THE 14TH PROX.

ALLIENT, Feb. 20, 1865.

Governor Fenton left for New York to day, to be ab-

sont three or four days.

The necessary blanks are being issued to the several countles, from the office of the Secretary of State, proaratory to the special election on the 14th of March next, submitting to the people the question of amending the constitution by providing for the appointment of five